Ir is found in my own experience that urine collected into tanks from fifty cows tied up during the winter months is sufficient to keep in a high condition seven or eight scres of meadow land.— London Agricultural Gazetts.

Insecrs as they relate to man are noxious, beneficial or neutral. Those ranked as beneficial may be directly beneficial, like the silkworm or honey bee, or are indirectly beneficial as destroyers of noxious insects.

SPEAKING of the pioneers of cattle breeding, the Live Stock Record remarks: "The obstructions now in the way of breeders are by no means those which met Bakewell, Collings, Bates, and Booth. They had to lay the foundation and build from the ground up, while at this time these are found ready to hand, and it only remains with the to hand, and it only remains with the present breeder to keep them up to the standard of excellence of judicious cross-ing and true breeding."

COUNT THE COST.—No man is fit to nanage a farm who does not think beforehand what is best to do, and which is the best way to do it. Work without thought, without plan, has been the blunder of many who pretend to be out thought, without plan, has been the blunder of many who pretend to be farmers. Raising crops without knowl-edge as to their cost, or thought as to whether they will sell or not, has sapped many a fortune. More forethought in the management of a farm is required than in most any other pursuit followed by man, and the forehanded farmer is always the one who counts the cost, and by man, and the forenanced farmer is always the one who counts the cost, and closely calculates all matters that appertain to the farm, not that a farmer is necessarily obliged to make shifts and turns in order to succeed, but simply to count the cost.

BALKY HORSES.—It is rarely well to whip or kick or scold a balky horse, as a the common practice. One of the cest methods is to feed where he stands best methods is to feed where he stands with any accessible food, such as oats, ears of corn, or even grass by the wayside, or hay from the wagon, which can be provided for the emergency. Forgetting his whim he will generally start without trouble. Another good way is to do something not harmful, but new, which will direct his thoughts, and before he knows it he will be jegging unconsciously along. Sometimes, if one can spare the day, it is best to wait till, from uneasiness and hunger, the animal submits to the will of his driver, and the triumph in this instance is generally complete. In any event, it is poor policy to whip and abuse the animal, because it does no good. se it does no good.

INDICATIONS OF THE WEATHER.-The olor of the sky at particular times flords wonderful good guidance. Not only a rosy sunset pressages good weather, but there are other tints which weather, but there are other tints which speak with equal clearness and accuracy, A bright yellow sky in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet; a neutral gray color constitutes a favorable one in the morning. The clouds are again full of meaning in themselves. If their forms are soft, undefined, full and feathery, the weather will be fine; if their edges are hard, sharp and definite, it will be foul. Generally speaking, any deep, unusual hues betoken wind and rain; while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather. It is very true, however, that all signs in regard to the weather some times are deceptive and

denied but what the fairest way in dis-posing of articles from the farm is by weight. It is the only proper way; and why? Let us take eggs, for instance! weight. It is the only proper way; and why? Let us take eggs, for instance! A dozen of large eggs, under the present system of traffic, brings no more than a dozen of small ones. No one will pretend to say there is any justice in this. Then take potatoes or turnips, or apples or onions, or fruit of any kind. A person who understands "dark ways" can make, by measuring by the bushel or quart, a good deal more or less, according to the interests that suits him. In all the berries sold in this market by the quart there is a leakage in the measure in most instances. Honest scales won't cheat. It is just as right to sell wool by the fleece as it is eggs by the dozen or hay by the load—as to sell potatoes, tomatoes, wheat, rye, barley, cats, corn, apples, berries by the quart or bushel. There is no justice in it, neither is there any representation in it. The only fair way in either bhying or selling farm products is by the weight. There is a good deal said about sheep breeding in this country, and the advantages respectively presented by the grassy mountain or Western pranie land for sheep culture are commented on by exchanges and correspondents. But Australia, it is probable, exceeds any other part of the world for sheep. The Government Gazette for Canterbury and Otago, New Zealand, gives a list of a

Got-s nment Gazette for Canterbury and Otago, New Zealand, gives a list of a few owners and flocks, as follow, in the

uessrs, Clifford & Weld 80,000

Ir Dillon Bell 82,000

fon, Will lam Robinson 68,000

ir Cracoft Wilson 40,000 Mr. Kitchen There are a number of millionaires

among the Australasian sheperds.

Ma. J. C. Wood, a farmer of Switzerland County, Indiana, says the best way of killing the common sheep sorrel in meadows is to treat it liberally with old brine. He says the rusty brine from old pork barrels is certain death to the sorrel—a fact worth knowing. Fresh sorrel—a fact worth knowing. Fresh salt brine is not so destructive to the

High Farming.—High farming is a system of tillage and farm management that is self-sustaining, a system that takes nothing but the bare land, the domestic animals, the farm implements and machinery, and cultivates the soil, sustains the family and the animals, pays the annual taxes, defrays the expansion of the summals. sustains the family and the animals, pays the annual taxes, defrays the expenses incident to the improvements that must be made on the farm, cancels the annual interest on the money invisted in the land, eventually pays for the land, all from the products of the soil cultivated; and after one, two or three decades of years, leaves every acre in a far better state of fertility than the soil was at the beginning. This is high soil was at the beginning. This is high farming. There are untold numbers of quiet, unobtrusive tillers of the soil in many of our States, who have com-menced precisely as we have indicated, without one dollar of cash capital, who have had no revenue whatever besides the natural resources of their cultivated fields, and who have by hard work and judicious management sustained their families, paid for their lands, erected all of their buildings, paid for all their valuable improvements, and at the same time, have brought their land to that state of productiveness by their indicions more productiveness by their judicious management, that every acre yields as much, if not more, than it did originally in a state of nature. This is high farming. Yet such a system is often sneered at simply because the proprietor knew how to save his money to defray expense of improvements. There is no need of land becoming impoverished, even when it bears a crop every year. Proper cultivation with plenty of manure is the key to high farming.— Minneapolis Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

(From the Detroit Free Press Household.) PIE CRUST FOR FOUR SMALL PIES, One and a half cups lard, one cup cold water, three and a half cups flour; mix lard and flour together; add water last. HORSE RADIES SAUCE. - Two teaspoon-

fuls made mustard, two of white sugar, one-half teaspoonful salt, a gill of vine-gar; mix and pour over grated horse radish. Excellent with beef.

VINEGAR PIE.—One cup sugar, one cup vinegar, one quarter cup hot water, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, three tablespoonfuls flour; season with

MINCE PIE WITHOUT APPLES OR MEAT —One cup sugar, one-half butter, one cup molasses, one cup vinegar, one cup chopped raisins, two cups warm water, four crackers rolled, two teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful cloves, one-half teaspoonful pepper.

BARED DUCK.—To cook a duck satisfactorily boil it first, until tender; this determined by trying the as that is always a tough part of a fowl. When tender take it out, rinse it in clean water, stuff and put it in the oven for about three-quarters of an hour, esting it often.

MADE MUSTARD .- Pour a very little boiling water over three tablespoonfuls of mustard; add one salt spoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of olive oil, stirred slowly in, and one teaspoonful of sugar; add the yolk of an egg; beat well t ether and pour in vinegar to taste. It is best eaten next day.

SOFT SOAP.-Take six gallons of soft or rain water, add three pounds of best hard soap (cut fine), one pound salsoda, four tablespoonfuls of hartshorn; boil the whole till perfectly dissolved; pour into vessels, and when cold it is fit for This makes fifty pounds of fine

FRUIT BISCUITS. -One coffee cup sugai one cup butter, one cup raisins (seedless are best), one egg, three teaspoonfuls baking powder; flavor with vanilla and lemon extract to taste; the raisins to be chopped fine. Roll out and cut thin with a bissuit cutter. with a biscuit cutter. Bake in a drip oing pan with a greased paper in the

Cop CUTLETS.-Steam the cod till early done; cut a slice and have a batter of self-raising flour ready. The bat-ter is good when mixed with one egg and water; put the piece of fish in the batter in the pan and fold it over when it sets, having first sprinkled pepper and salt on. Make the cutlets as well shaped as you can. Have potatoes cut in small balls and fried.

ICE CREAM.—To each quart of milk add four eggs and half a pound of sugar; beat yolks and sugar together; beat whites stiff, and add. Have the milk scalding hot, pour it over the sugar and eggs beating all at the same time; then put it on the fire again and as soon as it thickens take off and strain into freezer to cool. When cold add any flavoring extract preferred, and if you wish, one pint of cream, and freeze. Mash the ice in a cloth—not too fine, of course—and mix plenty salt with it around the churn, being careful not not to let salt

zet inside get inside.

APPLE MARMALADE.—Pare, core and cut the apples in small pieces; put them in water with some lemon juice to keep them white; after a short interval take them out and drain them; weigh, and put them in a stewpan with an equal quantity of sugar; add grated lemon peel, the juice of a lemon, some cinnamon sticks and a pinch of salt. Place the stewpan over a brisk fire and cover it closely. When the apples are reduced to a pulp, stir the mixture until it, becomes of a proper consistency, and put the marmalade away in small pots.

PORTABLE LEMONADE.—Press your PORTABLE LEMONADE. - Press your

forth briskly on the table to make it squeeze more easily, then press the juice into a bowl or tumbler—never use tin strain out all the seeds, as they give a bad taste. Remove all the pulp from the peels and boil in water, a pint for a dozen pulps, to remove the said. A few minutes' boiling is enough; then strain the water with the juice of the lemons; put a pound of white sugar to a pint of the juice; boil ten minutes; bottle it, and your lemonade is ready. Put in a teaspoonful or two of this syrup into a glass of water and you have a cooling ind healthful drink. To CLEAN WHITE SILK LACE.-The

To CLEAN WHITE SILE LACE.—The lace is stretched over small clean slips of wool to keep it evenly spread out, laid over night in warm milk, to which a little sosp has been added, rinse in fresh water, laid for the same length of time in warm sosp-lye, and finally rinsed without any friction. Linen lace is best cleaned by covering the outside of a large glass bottle smoothly with atout linen or white flannel, upon which the lace is sewn in a number of coils, and over the whole some coarse open tissue is secured. The bottle thus dressed is allowed to soak for a time in lukewarm soft water, and the outside wrapping is then rubbed with soap and a piece of flannel. After this the bottle is laid to sleep for some hours in clean soft water. sleep for some hours in clean soft water. It is then rolled between dry towals, dipped in rice-water, and rolled again. Finally the damp lace is unfastened from the bottle and ironed between linen cloths.

When Marksmen Miss. This is a French story: It is a well-known fact that the best marksman's aim is often unsteady when he has an animated target opposite him. One of these "crack" shots was showing off his skill before a numerous company, and the ground was soon strewn with the remnants of the plaster figures he had suc-cessively brought down. All present were in raptures except one spectator, standing apart from the rest, who after each shot observed, in a perfectly-audi-ble tone, "He would not do as much if

This remark, several times repeated, at last so exasperated the performer that he turned toward the speaker and inquired if he would be the man to face

"Certainly," was the reply, "and what is more, you may have the first shot." As every one was curious to witness the result of this singular duel the whole party adjourned to the Bois de Vincennes, and, the word having been given, the hero of the shooting gallery fired and missed. His adversary shrugged his shoulders and fired in the

What did I tell you?" he said, and walked away as unconcerned as if nothing had happened.

How He Proposed. A bachelor too poor to get married, yet too susceptible to let the girls alone, was riding with a lady "all of a summer's day," and accidentally—men's arms, awkward things, are ever in the way—dropped an arm round her waist.

No objection was made for a while, and
the arm gradually relieved the side of
the carriage of the pressure upon it,
But of a sudden, whether from a late
recognition of the impropriety of the
thing or the sight of another beau coming never was known, the lady started with volcanic energy, and, with a flashing eye, exclaimed: "Mr. B., I can support myself!" "Capital!" was the instant reply. "You are just the girl I have been looking for these five years.

"GATH" says that a public man at Long Branch told him that when Zach Chandler heard of the nomination of Lincoln in 1860, he began to curse in a terrible manner, and said that Lincoln was a miserable clown, and that Seward was the only man in the country fit to be was the only man in the country fit to be elected and who could have carried it. Somebody spoke up at the telegraph office, where this talk was going on, and said, "You underste Mr. Lincoln; he is a man of intellect; a fine lawyer; an excellent debater, and a man of decision of character and firmness of purpose." about fifteen minutes of such talk as this, Zach was induced to send a message to Lincoln congratulating him.

How to Live in Summer.

Food is a part of drink, and drink a part of food; both sustain the constant changes of the body, and are necessary for its maintenance. Man may have early come upon the idea to manufacture beverages from various vegetable substances, and so have originated the habit of taking fluids, which are never really meant to quench thirst only. Some are taken for their aroma, for their supposed strengthening and stimulating qualities, as various wines and spirits; others, as beer, for their austaining and satisfying properties; others, as some

qualities, as various wines and spirits; others, as beer, for their austaining and satisfying properties; others, as some fruit and vegetable juices, for their refreshing qualities.

We call the three former, that is, spirits, wines and beer, alcoholic drinks; their composition we cannot here enter upon, but their effect upon the human system, if taken in any undue quantity, is not healthful. As regards the hot season, alcoholic beverages require the greatest care in their use, and to take only such wines as are really of a cooling tendency. When vitality flags very much it is possible to give a sudden stimulus to the nervous system by taking a small quantity of wine or spirits with cold water, which will rally an exhausted person suddenly and help him to exert his energies for recovery, but to drink successively any quantity of wines or spirits in hot weather is equal to trying to commit suicide on the chance—that the pistol will not shoot or the rope will not hang. To increase in summer the heat of the blood, which alcohol does, is an irrational venture.

As far as beer is concerned, the taking of it is by many thought a necessity, with the thermometer at 90 degrees. More beer and more beer is called for, while each glass makes the day hotter for him who takes. Beer should only while each glass makes the day hotter for him who takes. Beer should only be taken in the cool of the evening, and be taken in the cool of the evening, and it may somewhat restore the flagging strength after the labor of the day. It is better to avoid it as much as possible during the day. We have now many serated drinks, fruit and lime juices, mineral waters and iced lemonades, all refreshing and abating the influence of excessive heat from without.

Whatever these may do to cool us they

Whatever these may do to cool us, they cannot do away with the results of dry, parched-up food, which occasions thirst in an undue degree.

To keep drink down, in fact, we must keep food up to its proper standard.

To keep drink down, in fact, we must keep food up to its proper standard.

A very cooling drink is made of light clarets, with slices of pineapple, the peels of cnoumber, a lemon slice or two, a little nutmeg and white sugar; this is not at every one's door, but such mixtures can be and are made with cheaper materials, and at the corresponding of our streets a good and at the corners of our streets a goo

trade is done with them.

Rice water, barley water, oatmeal water, with lemon and sugar, should be ready in every house where children are. These are surely better than cold tea, which is often cive or milk that cannot always.

Small pieces of ice are very refreshing now and then for strong, healthy persons; also, a drink of water mixed with vinegar and molasses is thirst-quenching for workpeople, or a slice of lemon dipped into white sugar. Cool the blood without disturbing the digestion and distending the intestines and you will get through the day.

A small pieces of ice are very refreshing, but a continual use of it in sultry weather may have very evil con-

ultry weather may have very evil con The humane custom to erect here and The humane custom to erect here and there a drinking fountain is in the highest degree praiseworthy; it willsavemany a headache, many a faltering spirit from giving way and cool many a parched tongue. But the water in such fountains must not be of an indescribable taste and a tepid temperature. Bright and clear it should sparkle, refreshing truly. This is a matter of grave thought to those in authority, who can escape truly. This is a matter of grave thought to those in authority, who can escape from the heat of towns to the seaside and to sylvan shades, leaving the hard worker in the dusty, hot, smelling city.

The principal needs of life, until now spoken of, have been food and drink, though the first place ought to have been claimed by air.—Food and Health.

A Texas Mother-in-Law. A tall woman, wearing a sun-bonnet, came into the office of the chief of police, and sitting down hard on the end of a bench, wiped her nose, batted her eyes a time or so at the chief, and asked in a voice that reminded one of sharpen ing a saw.
"Be you the galoot who locks folks

"I regret to say that I am occasionally obliged to resort to such extreme measures with refractory persons."
"I know all that; but be you the ga-

"Yes, madam." "Why didn't you say so when I asked "I did."

"You are a liar, and if you don't treat me like a lady, I'll fold you up and sit down on you," and batted her eyes some more like a terrier. more like a terrier.

"What did you want?" asked the official, looking as if he needed reinforcements right away, and plenty of them.

"I want that dirty little whelp what married my darter. I want to talk to him on business, but he evades me. If I could only get a chance to caress him once more!" and she breathed hard and gritted her teeth until the official felt in his pocket for a police whistle.

"He told my darter he would give

"He told my darter he would give three hundred and twenty acres of land, with a gold mine on it, to anybody who

with a gold mine on it, to anybody who would amputate my jaw with a boot-jack. He said my mouth was like the gate at the fair grounds."

"He meant, I suppose, it was never shut. I don't see how he came to make any such ridiculous comparison as that. Did you ever remonstrate with him?"

"You bet I did. I drawed him across the kitchen table, by the heir with one "You bet I did. I drawed him across the kitchen table by the hair with one hand while I blasted him with a long handled skillet, and you should have heered him calling me 'mother darling' and 'pet,' but Providence was agin me. His hair gave away, and he lit out before I could reason with him any more. Just as like as not we will never meet again," and she sighed heavily.

"Be calm, madam, do not excite yourself too much."

"I am calm. I like to talk about these family secrets. It calls up sacred

these family secrets. It calls up sacred recollections. It makes me think of my fust husband. It was real fun to remonstrate with him. He sassed back, but, Lord, what a time they had holding the inquest. That was at Arkansas, before we moved to Galveston. There was some of his remains in one corner of the yard, and a few more remains hanging on the fence, and there was a right peart of him wrapped around the ax handle. The jury knew me so they brought in a ver-dict of justifiable homicide or suicide or something like that. And now to think of this peaky, little, worthless, spindle-shaken, goggle-eyed whelp getting clear off, excepting a few pounds of har. I off, excepting a few pounds of har. I want you to find him. You can know him by the brands I made on him with the hot skillet. Wanted to amputate my jaw, the little brassy whelp! Said my mouth was like a gate, did he?"

The official said he would hunt for him and let her know. As she went out, she batted her eyes significantly at the offi-cial, and said:
"You had better find that prodigal son or thar'll be music in these quarters."

Nose, Toes, Etc.

Said a prim teacher to the class in Said a prim teacher to the class in composition; "Make a rhyming couplet including the words nose, toes, corn, kettle, ear, two and boil." There was a silence for a little while, and then a boy held up his hand in token of success. "Read the couplet," said the teacher, and the how read." and the boy read : A boil in the kettle is worth two on your nose, And a corn in the ear is worth two on your toss.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

Messas, is an abbreviation of Mes Mexico's population is put at 10,000,

THERE are 271,144 school-teachers in the United States and the Terri-

THE deepest well in the world is at Buda Pesth, Hungary. It has a depth of 3,200 feet, over three-fifths of a mile. For the loss of an arm or a leg, a pension of \$24 per month is allowed. DESERTION for one year is sufficient ground for an absolute divorce in Ar-kansas, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Ken-tucky, Missouri and Wisconsin.

ILLUMINATING gas, as made from coal, was described by Dr. Clayton in 1739. It was first used for street lighting in London in 1807. In Paris, not until

PRINTING was an early institution i Scotland, if it be true, as Mr. Robert Dickson, of the Society of Antiquaries, stated, that Andrew Miller printed a book there in 1505. THE method of voting in England

quite different from our simple and in-formal fashion. A voting ticket contain-ing the names of all the candidates of both parties is supplied by the Sheriff's officer to each voter after he enters the polling booth. He must use this ticket and no other. In a private box, secure from observation, he makes a cross upon the names of the candidates for whom he wishes to vote, and then deposits his ballot in the box.

There have been many estimates of the number of Indians that were, in 1700, in what we now know as the United States, but none are satisfactory. Indeed, even now estimates of their number vary widely, the census of 1870 placing them at about 350,000, while others offer estimates which show that the Indian population is about 200,000. The more moderate place the number in the neighborhood of 275,000 or 280,000. 280,000.

There never was such a coin as a "bit" in the United States. The Spanish coins formerly circulated freely in the South, and one of them, of the value the South, and one of them, of the value of 12; cents, was generally known as a "bit." This custom spread throughout the West, and forty years ago this coin, if the pillars on the face of it were fresh and unworn, was called a "long bit," but if worn smooth it was called a "short bit," and was worth but 10 cents. The American dimes also came called "short bits."

Populars are called "popples" in England and the United States. The word is used as a localism. Under rulings of is used as a localism. Under rulings of the Secretary of the Interior poplar is not considered timber. By that official "timber" is defined to be that kind of wood which is proper for building or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships and the like; and, in an-other decision, pine, oak, ash, elm, wal-nut and hickory are especially referred to as timber trees, and to this list cot-tonwood was added.

THE air known as "Yankee Doodle was originally "Nankee Doodle," and is as old as the reign of Charles II. It was known in New England before the Revoknown in New England before the Revo-lution, and one account of its appropria-tion in America as a national air is that after the battle of Lexington, the brig-ade under Lord Percy marched out of Boston playing it in derisive allusion to the then-popular nickname of the New Englanders; and that afterward the New Englanders, saying that the British troops had been made to dance to "Yan-kee Doodle," adopted the air as they had adopted the nickname. The citizens of the United States do not now recognize the United States do not now recognize "Yankee Doodle," but 'Hail Columas their national air.

Pay as You Go. I learned three trades. I learned to be a brewer, a coach-maker and a machinist, all before I was 21 years old. I worked three years at \$1.50 a day, and I saved enough out of that to get a start in life. I was making machines to shear cloth. Then I bought the patent right of the machine and made them for sale. of the machine and made them for sale, That was before the War of 1812. I de termined to give the world an equivalent in some form of useful labor for all that consumed in it. I went on and en-I consumed in it, I went on and enlarged my business, all the while keeping out of debt. I can not recollect a time when I could not pay what I owed any day. I would not spend money before I earned it. Another rule I had was to keep clear of the banks, I never asked them for accommodation. I never got them to discount notes, because I did not wish to incur an obligation without a certainty of being able to pay t. In that way I managed to keep clear of panies. My rule was "Pay as you go." I can't remember the time when any man could not have had for the asking what I owed. Another thing I wish to what I owed. Another thing I wish to say: All the money I ever made was in mechanical business, and not in specu-lation.—Peter Cooper.

A Hammock's Wild Way. An Illinois exchange feels called to thus deliver itself: "His hammock swing loose at the sport of the wind," and tumbled the Hon. J. S. Irwin on his head, and but for the application of St. Jacobs Oil, he might have gone "where the woodbine twineth." Even so, dear Beacon, as many others have gone, who, failing to use the Great German Remedy n time, for their rheumatism and oth dangerous diseases, "have paid the debt of Nature." Rub is our motto,—Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.

Writing for the Public. There is no work done in the world which expends vitality so fast as writing for the public. It is a work which is never done. It secompanies a man upon his walks, goes with him to the theater, gets into bed with him, and possesses him in his dreams. If he stoops to kiss the baby before he has stoops to kiss the baby, belove he has reached the requisite angle a point oc-curs to him, and he hangs in mid-air, with vacant face and mind distraught, "What's the matter?" says Mrs. Emerson, in the middle of the night, hearing her husband groping about the room.
"Nothing, my dear, only an idea!"

—James Parton, in North American

Review. We hate growling, no matter the source or cause and recommend herewith the remedy: Use St. Jacobs Oil and laugh at pain. It will do the work every time.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A Conundrum.

The Washington Post propounds an original conundrum: "Can't some other word than 'genial' be found to describe shakes hands and drinks with everybody, smiles on everybody, and laughs at the thrice-told aneodotes which vex the ears of drowsy men?"

The ladies who sometime since were unable to go out, having taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, are quite recovered, and have gone on their way rejoicing.

Some fellows when they try to captivate a girl "catch a ta-ta,"—Puck. And become a ma-ta.—New York Commercial Advertiser. Where do you people get your da-ta?—Boomerang. From get your da-ta?—Boomerang. From the boot of her pa-pa, that's what's the ma-ta.—Oil City Derrick.

When a board of eminent physicians and shemists announced the discovery that by combining some well-known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were sceptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

Men Who Make Journalists.

It has been remarked that very few men who get into journalism start cut with such intention. They drift in accidentally, are prompted as they develop capacity. Money, wealthy parents and influence are of no sort of service in getting a young man a place on a news-paper. There is no business that is so entirely independent of all these con-siderations as this. A wealthy father can easily get his son a location to read law or medicine, or push him forward in almost any rank in life he may select; but he is utterly powerless to do any thing for him in a journalistic way. To be sure he may buy a newspaper, and set him up in that way, but unless there is something in him called "journalistic knack," a natural knowledge of what to write and how to write it, he will be a failure in that line, and all the money and influence of wealthy and perhaps powerful relatives will count for nothing Some fond parents educate their sons with the special view of making jour-nalists of them; but it is rare that we hear of these young men after a few years. Meanwhile, some youth born among the hills, having nothing more than a common school education, and than a common school education, and the knowledge scraped up in a country printing office, will advance to the front rank in the profession. He has the journalistic knack, and forces recogni-tion because he has it. He gets into a good position, not because he has wealthy parents to influence the proprietors of leading newspapers, but because he knows what to write and how to write it. His articles go in because they supply a demand, while perhaps the elaborate essays of a man educated on two con-

tinents are cast into the waste basket, Mrs. C. F. Fleming, State Lecturer of Missouri, and also an artist of rare merit, whose picture of Adelaide Neilson is pronounced by the press to be the most beautiful portrait in the United States, in a recent letter said: "I have been troubled with kidney disease since my childhood, and it finally culminated in shronic catarrh of the bladder. It would be impossible for me to describe how much I have suffered, and I had abandoned all hope of ever being cured. I was, however, recommended to suffered, and I had abandoned all hope of ever being cured. I was, however, recommended to try Warner's Safe Ridney and Liver cure, and it has done me more good than the combined skill of all the physicians I have ever tried during my entire life." Such testimony is be-yond question, and proves the value to all ladies of the remedy it advocates.

Moist Air in Dwellings. An eminent engineer has recently broached the theory that the summer condition of temperature, 62 to 68 deg., and relative humidity, 80 to 85 deg., are not desirable or attainable at other seasons in the heating of dwellings. His argument is that the dry air of America possesses both curative and preventive qualities of great value, and that moist air, which promotes vegetable growth, is, on sanitary grounds, not desirable for breathing; then, too, the dew point is far below the freezing point of water in well-warmed and ventilated rooms, where there is nothing of that sensation of dryness which is usually held to ac-company the heat of a furnace, con-structed and arranged according to the ordinary plan, when not supplied with water for evaporation,

Seventy Thousand Lost Children. They form a large item in police duties and during the last year they numbered 5,096, beside 100 foundlings. The aggregate of lost children during the last nine years is nearly 70,000. It seems quite remarkable that the largest number occurred during 1862, when 9,806 lost children were picked up in the street, an excess over 1869 of more than 50 per cent. I can only explain the difference by the war excitement of that time and by the fact that nearly 60,000 soldiers were enlisted in this city, thus depriving many females of their guardians. About 800 foundlings have been cared for during the nine years referred to.—New York Cor. of the Troy

When you are all played out be careful what you est, but take Kidney-Wort.

A Mr. Perkins, of England, has designed an ocean steamship which, he says, on a consumption of fifty tons of coal a day of twenty-four hours, will coal a day of twenty-four hours, will cross from Queenstown to New York in four days, and on occasion can make forty miles an hour. The suggested steamer has twin screws forward and aft, the bow screws pulling and the stern ones going ahead.

They cure all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Ridneys and Urinary Organs, and \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them—Hop Bitters.

Test it. See "Truths" or "Proverbs" in another column.

THE MARKETS.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.—FLOUR—Sales dull; fancy, \$6 21 66 85; family, \$5.85 66 10 for old, and \$5 75 65 85 for new; extra ka quiet at \$5 00 685 50; spring family, \$6 40 67 10 Rye flour, \$5 0 685 40. Graan—Waest—The market is active; No. 2 amber sold at \$1 19, and No. 2 red at \$1 29; red sample, at the landing, sold at \$1 21 62 2; choice, scarce, and in demand at \$1 23. Corn—Dull; No. 2 mixed, 52c. on call; No. 2 white. spot, on track, 56c.; No. 2 yellow, spot, on track, 55c.; No. 2 mixed, 52c. on call; No. 2 new mixed, 57½c. Rye—No. 2, 87c. Barley Dull and inactive; extra No. 3 was held at 90c. Hay—Prime to good timothy, \$14 50 615 00. Wheat and rye straw, \$8 00 per ton, and oats straw, \$8 50 69 06. Hay—Prime to good timothy, \$14 50 615 00. Wheat and rye straw, \$8 00 per ton, and oats straw, \$8 50 69 06. Henp — Rough Keatucky, \$120 6123 per ton. Hogs—Common, \$5 25 62 25; heavy packing, \$6 30 66 80; butchers' selections, \$6 75 67 0°. Foutray—Good to prime chickens, \$2 00 62 75 per dox. Provisions—Mees pork, \$18 00 618 25. Lard—10½, 11½,621 130c. Sugar-cured Meats—Hams, 12½,633c.; shoulders, 9393/c.; breakfast bacon, 12½,6313c.; shoulders, 9393/c.; breakfast bacon, 12½,6313c.; elikies, 10½c. Fruits and Vroeta-and 12½,61 25 c. bellies, 10½c. Flour-eries—Prime, \$7 6068 50 per stand. Pears—Common to choice, \$2 5068 50 per stand. Pears—Common to choice, \$2 5068 50 per stand. Watermelons, \$15 00 per stand. Pears—Common to choice, \$1 50 per bril, for choice early rose. Cabuage—Choice, \$1 65 per bril. Tomatose, \$1 50 per stand.

New York—Common to good Western and State, \$4 75

Sugar-cured nams, 12%galoc. Winsky, 81 oc. 87. LOUIS — Flour-Family, \$5 55@5 85; choice to fancy, \$5 95@6 60. Wheat—No. 2 red, spot, \$1 20%gal 20% for cash; No. 3 do., \$1 12%gal 13%; No. 4 do., \$1 17%gal 09. Corn, 53@53%c. for cash. Oata 56 \$38c. for cash. Bye, 83%@84c. Whisky,

\$1 09.

TOLEDO.—Wheat- No. 3 red, spot, \$1 21½; No. 3 red, \$1 16½; amber Michigan, \$1 21½. Corn—High-mixed, 53c.; No. 2, 53c. Oats-No. 2, 36. BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red, spot and August, \$1 25\\(262 \) 25\\(25 \) Corn—Mixed, spot and August, \$5\\\ 25\\\ 262 \) Eye. 72\(380 \).

INDIANAPOLIS.—Wheat—Is firm at \$1 17\\\ 3 \)

1 9. Corn—Firm at 50\(350 \) \(26 \) Oats, 33\(336 \). LIVE STOCK.

CINCINNATI.—CATILE—Common, \$2 00@2 75; fair to medium, \$3 00@3 75; good to choice butchers', \$4 00@4 75; common to fair oxen, \$3 00@3 75; good to choice shippers, \$5 55@5 75; stock cattle, \$5 25@4 90, and some yearlings and calves, \$2 25@3 90 Hogs-Selected butchers' and heavy shippers, \$6 75@7 90; fair to good mixed packing, \$6 35@6 70, and some rough at \$6 09@6 40; common, \$6 25@6 35; stock chogs, \$4 75 @5 50. Shere Common to fair, \$2 50@3 50, and culls at \$2 00@2 25; good to choice, \$3 75@4 75; stock ewes, \$2 50@3 50; and culls at \$2 00.02 25; good to choice, \$3 75@4 75; tock ewes, \$2 50@3 50; and tail ends, \$2 75@3 00. NEW YORK.—Beef Cattle— Dressed beef dull; \$4 00@4 50; culls and tall ends, \$2 75@3 00.

NEW YORK.—Beef Cattle— Dressed beef dull;
5½@6½c. for Texas aides; 7@9½c. for natives.
Sheep—Picked, prime extras, \$5 75@8 00; prime fancy State and Jersey lambs \$5 00@7 00. General sales were—Sheep, \$3 50@5 50; lambs, \$4 25@6 25.

Hogs—Live weights nominal at \$6 90@7 20 per 100

InDIANAPOLIS.—Hogs—Dull; light and heavy packing, \$5.50@6.75: common grades, \$5.00@6.25. Cattle—Dull; heavy, \$4.25@5.76; butchers', \$2.25@4.25. Sheep—Dull at \$3.00@4.50.

EAST LIBERTY, PA—Cattle market, nothing doing. Hogs—Philadelphias, \$6.85@7.09; Yorkers, \$2.20@4.40.

A Fine Meteorite from Alaska.

About eight months ago, John Muir, celebrated as a traveler and a litterateur, noticed in the possession of some Alaska Indians an aerolite of rare beauty, and brought a fragment of it to the State Mining Bureau of California. This specimen was are mined and technical specimen was examined and tested by subjection to the etching process. The application of acids revealed upon its application of acids revealed upon its face the exquisite lines of crystallization which characterizes true meteoric iron. The body was seen to fall, a mass of flame, by the father of one of the oldest Indians in Chilcat, over a hundred years ago, and was afterward sought out and carried to his hut in triumph. Through the co-operation of the Northwestern Trading Company, the Mining Bureau succeeded in conducting negotiations for its purchase, and, for a consideration which seems meager as Esau's mess of pottage in the eyes of scientists, the State of California acquired clear title to the meteor, and it has arrived in San Francisco. The aerolite is exceedingly irregular in shape; and the projecting points are as bright as if they had been burnished. A succession of nut-shaped hollows, which cover almost the entire surface, and give it a curious aspect, and its fantastic contour looks almost as if it had been molded by some unknown power into the shape of the head of a strange beast. It weighs a hundred pounds or upwaad, and has been christened, in honor of the locality from which it was procured, "Chilcat Meteor."— San Francisco Chronicle,

Fairs in England.

It is wonderful how completely the old English fair has disappeared. Every year the characteristics of "merrie Eng-land" become more and more historical. land "become more and more historical.
At Epsom races there are no more side shows, no speckled boys, no fat women, no dwarfs, giants, or living skeletons. The Richardson show is gone. The increasing crowds of people amuse themselves with plenteous potations of beer, throwing sticks at cocoanuts, and shooting from toy guns at targets. It is the same at fairs; even at Coventry Fair there is almost nothing of the old time. Lady Godiva is forbidden to lead her procession through the town, however thickly clad. The old Shrewsbury show occasionally appears, but only as a ghost occasionally appears, but only as a ghost of its former self. The Lord Mayor's show holds out longest, but it is a sad spectacle. Probably George Stephenson is responsible for this hiding away of the fairies that used to dance and sing. the fairies that used to dance and sing. The railways have let in too much light on their solitudes. The fragments of that strange past, picked up and set a-playing like puppets at Albert Hall, were amusing, but there was a sad side to them. Human nature devours its wn children, and sometimes plays with

Many an old dog has more cur-age

than the average man. INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSHAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints, Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

of one while reading the endless testimonials to "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." It is in-

Mr. Vanderrille's income is marvelous; so is Amberg's Letter File. Try it. Cameron, Am-berg & Co., Chicago. Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted

Bed-Bugs, Boaches, rats, cats, mice, ants, flies, insects, cleared out by "Rough on Bats." 15c., druggists. DR. PHILLIP C. BALLOU, OF VER-MONT.

Letter from this Well-Known Gentle man, Who is a "Regular" of the Old

[From the Boston Daily J urnal, June 7.] We published several letters lately, which have evoked considerable comment, both from being read in our columns and in our cotem-poraries who have copied them. We refer to etters from Burlington, Providence, Springfield and Hartford, on the subject of the wo derful curative powers of a remedy called Kid-ney-Wort, which has been so thoroughly tried as to seem to be the long looked for medicine. Great good is done by a really first-class article, as this seems to be, and when it is recognized by regular physicians in all parts of the country, it is naturally received by the people at large with faith. We append a letter on this subject received by us, from a well known "regular" physician of Northern Vermont. It is worth a careful reading:

MONKTON, Vr., June 1st, 1881.

Editors Boston Journal : I have always been opposed to the use of patent medicines, as I am of the opinion that patent medicines, as I am of the opinion that more harm than good is done by their indis-criminate use. Seeing that several corres-pondents have been singing the praises of Kid-ney-Wort and knowing of some remarkable cures performed by it, I feel it but just that the public should know of them, I was induced to ase it in my practice, by positive evidence of its virtues, and I have done so to a considerable extent for the past two years. One of the first cures was that of Mrs. A-

who had suffered for years from an obstinate kidney trouble, complicated with constipation and uterine difficulty. There was an infamatory condition of the organs which caused much pain and often severe suffering.

pain and often severe suffering.

I had prescribed previously all the remedies usually employed in such cases but without benefit. I procured Kidney-Wort for her and directed it to be prepared and taken according to directions, it relieved the pain and suffering ulmost immediately and gave a favorable turn to all the symptoms.

Her recovery progressed rapidly, and in a comparatively short time I was able to pronounce her cured. She has ever since been much stronger and healthier than for years before. I could detail a score or more of other cases in which I have used it with the same marked results, if I had time and space.

In the various kidney troubles it has been a very efficient remedy, far more decided in its effects than Buchu, Uva, Urie, Spirits Nitre, and the other agents usually employed.

Its diuretic properties show themselves in two to four hours; while as a laxative and cathartic it produces the happiest results, relieving the bowels specially and without disagreeable effects. Its action is prompt, and the effect lasting. Being curative and tonic, it restores a condition of health and regular action which other cathartics usually fail to do.

This spring I found that through a close attention to my professional duties I had become worn and was in need of a diuretic and cathartic myself. I at once took a few doses of Kidney-Wort and found it to operate equally well in my own case.

n my own case.

Very sincerely yours, PRILLIP C. BALLOU, M. D. BESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., saye: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with MINING OF THE LONG, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and feeh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was adflesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1677 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afficted with Diseased Lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION GAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken ince my sickness." \$724 WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Cost!
Outfit froe. Address Taux & Co., Augusta, Me

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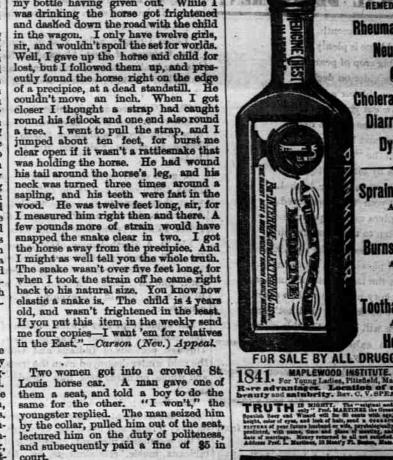
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Appeal office. "You don't mind an item with a snake in it, do you?" Hearing no reply, the old man continued: "I was coming down from the lake with my little girl, when I stopped at a spring, my bottle having given out. While I was drinking the horse got frightened and dasked down the road with the child in the wagon. I only have twelve girls.

snapped the snake clear in two. I got the horse away from the precipice, And I might as well tell you the whole truth.



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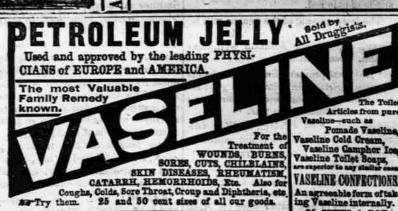
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